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SATURATING DIRECTED SPACES

ANDRÉ HIRSCHOWITZ, MICHEL HIRSCHOWITZ, AND TOM HIRSCHOWITZ

1. INTRODUCTION

Directed algebraic topology [4] (see also, e.g., [7, 3, 4, 2, 1, 5, 8]) has recently emerged as a variant of algebraic topology. In the approach proposed by Grandis, a *directed* topological space (or *d-space* for short), is a topological space equipped with a set of *directed* paths satisfying three conditions. These conditions are the three conditions necessary for constructing the so-called fundamental category: constant paths are directed for having identities, stability under concatenation is required for having composition, and reparameterisation is required for having associativity. These are somehow minimal conditions, which leave room for a lot of exotic examples (see Examples 2.1).

In the present work we propose an additional condition of saturation for distinguished sets of paths and show how it allows to rule out exotic examples without any serious collateral damage.

Our condition involves “directed” functions (to the unit interval I), namely those which are non-decreasing along each directed path. And it asserts that a path along which any such (local) directed function is non-decreasing should be directed itself.

Our saturation condition is local in a natural sense, and is satisfied by the directed interval (and the directed circle). Furthermore we show in which sense it is the strongest condition fulfilling these two basic requirements.

Our saturation condition selects a full subcategory $SDTop$ of the category $DTop$ of d-spaces, and we show that this new category has all standard desirable properties, namely:

- $SDTop$ is a full, reflective subcategory of $DTop$, which means that there is a nice saturation functor from $DTop$ to $SDTop$;
- it is closed under arbitrary limits;
- although it is not closed under colimits (as a subcategory), it has arbitrary colimits, each of which is obtained by saturation of the corresponding colimit in $DTop$;
- $SDTop$ is a *dIP1*-category in the sense of [4] which essentially means that it has nice cylinder and cocylinder constructions;
- the forgetful functor from $SDTop$ to Top has both a right and a left adjoint.

Altogether these properties satisfy the *general principles* which, according to Grandis [4, Section 1.9], should be satisfied by a *good topological setting* for directed algebraic topology.

In Section 2 we describe our sheaf of “directed” functions, and introduce our saturation condition. In Section 3, we exhibit adjunctions relating our new category $SDTop$ to Top and $DTop$. In Section 4, we prove the completeness and cocompleteness properties of $SDTop$. In Section 5, we prove that $SDTop$ admits cylinder and cocylinder constructions with the desired properties. Finally in Section 6, we discuss other saturation conditions, and show in which sense ours is maximal.

This work owes much to the second author’s wedding on October 30, 2010.

2. SATURATED D-SPACES

We denote by I the standard closed unit interval, and by $DTop$ the category where

- objects are all *directed* spaces, i.e., pairs (X, dX) of a topological space X and a set dX of continuous maps $I \rightarrow X$, subject to the following three conditions
 - constant paths are in dX ,
 - dX is stable under concatenation,
 - dX is stable under precomposition with continuous, non-decreasing maps $I \rightarrow I$;
- morphisms from (X, dX) to (Y, dY) are all continuous maps $f: X \rightarrow Y$ satisfying $f \circ dX \subseteq dY$.

The set dX is called the set of *directed* paths, or *d-paths* in (X, dX) .

In the sequel, for a d -space X , we will also write X for the underlying topological space, and we will write dX for its set of directed paths.

We denote by \mathbb{I} the d -space obtained by equipping the standard closed unit interval with the set of non-decreasing (continuous) paths.

Examples 2.1. *As promised, here are a few exotic examples. For each of them, the underlying space is either the usual plane $X := \mathbb{R}^2$ or its quotient, the standard torus $\overline{X} := \mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2$, which we consider equipped with the usual product order (or local order). Hence we just specify the distinguished subset of paths, either dX or $d\overline{X}$.*

- (1) dX consists of all horizontal paths with rational ordinate (i.e., continuous maps $p: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ with $p(t) = (q(t), a)$, for some rational a and continuous $q: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$).
- (2) $d\overline{X}$ consists of all horizontal paths with rational ordinate (i.e., continuous maps $p: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2$ with $p(t) = (q(t), \overline{a})$, for some rational a and continuous $q: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$).
- (3) dX consists of all horizontal nondecreasing paths with rational ordinate (i.e., continuous maps $p: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ with $p(t) = (q(t), a)$, for some rational a and continuous nondecreasing $q: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$).
- (4) $d\overline{X}$ consists of all horizontal locally nondecreasing paths with rational ordinate (i.e., continuous maps $p: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2$ with $p(t) = (q(t), \overline{a})$, for some rational a and continuous locally nondecreasing $q: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$).
- (5) dX consists of piecewise horizontal or vertical paths, i.e., (finite) concatenations of vertical and horizontal paths.
- (6) $d\overline{X}$ consists of piecewise horizontal or vertical paths.
- (7) dX consists of continuous $p: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ whose restriction to some dense open $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ is locally piecewise horizontal or vertical.
- (8) dX consists of piecewise rectilinear paths with rational slope. (More generally, for any subset P of \mathbb{R} containing at least two distinct elements, piecewise rectilinear paths in \mathbb{R}^2 with slope in P form a d -space.)
- (9) dX consists of piecewise circular paths.
- (10) dX consists of piecewise horizontal or vertical nondecreasing paths.
- (11) $d\overline{X}$ consists of piecewise horizontal or vertical locally nondecreasing paths.

We now describe our saturation process, which will rule out such examples.

For any d -space X , we have the sheaf \hat{I}_X on X which assigns to any open $U \subseteq X$ the set of continuous functions $U \rightarrow I$. Note that each such U inherits a structure of d -space. We refer to this structure by saying that U is an open subspace of X .

Definition 2.2. For any d -space X , we denote by $\hat{\mathbb{I}}_X$ the subsheaf of \hat{I}_X consisting, on any open subspace $U \subseteq X$, of all morphisms of d -spaces $c: U \rightarrow \mathbb{I}$.

We say that such a section $c: U \rightarrow \mathbb{I}$ of this sheaf is a *directed function* (on U).

The statement that this is indeed a subsheaf needs a proof:

Proof. Let us consider an open subspace $U \subseteq X$, a continuous map $c: U \rightarrow I$, and an open covering $(U_j)_{j \in J}$ of U such that any restriction c_j of c to a U_j is a directed function. In order to prove that c is directed, we consider an arbitrary directed path $p: I \rightarrow U$ in dX and show that $c \circ p$ is non-decreasing. Pulling back the covering along p gives a covering $(V_j)_{j \in J}$ of I , and the restrictions $p_j: V_j \rightarrow U_j$ of p are locally non-decreasing. We conclude by recalling that a function which is locally non-decreasing on I is globally non-decreasing. \square

Examples 2.3.

- On the directed interval \mathbb{I} , the sheaf of directed functions is the sheaf of locally non-decreasing functions.
- The directed circle is a locally ordered space, and its sheaf of directed functions is the sheaf of locally non-decreasing functions.
- On Examples 2.1, for items 1 and 2, the sheaf of directed functions is the sheaf of all continuous functions which are locally horizontally constant.
- On Examples 2.1, for items 3 and 4, the sheaf of directed functions is the sheaf of functions which are locally nondecreasing in the first variable.
- On Examples 2.1, for items 5 to 9, the sheaf of directed functions is the sheaf of locally constant functions.
- On Examples 2.1, for items 10 and 11, the sheaf of directed functions is the sheaf of locally nondecreasing functions.

Morphisms of d -spaces respect directed functions in the following sense:

Proposition 2.4. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of d -spaces. If $X' \subseteq X$ and $Y' \subseteq Y$ are open subspaces with $f(X') \subseteq Y'$, then for any directed function $c: Y' \rightarrow I$ on Y' , $c \circ f$ is a directed function on X' .

Proof. The point is that f induces a morphism from X' to Y' . Since p is a morphism from Y' to \mathbb{I} , the composite $p \circ f$ is a morphism from X' to \mathbb{I} . \square

Remark 2.5. The previous statement has a sheaf-theoretic formulation as follows: the continuous $f: X \rightarrow Y$ yields a companion sheaf morphism $f^*: \hat{I}_Y \rightarrow f_* \hat{I}_X$ and if f is a morphism, then f^* sends the sheaf of directed functions on Y into the (direct image of the) sheaf of directed functions on X .

Next we introduce our notion of weakly directed paths:

Definition 2.6. We say that a path $c: I \rightarrow X$ in a d -space X is *weakly directed* if, given any directed function $f: U \rightarrow I$ on an open subspace $U \subseteq X$, $f \circ c: c^{-1}(U) \rightarrow I$ is again directed, that is to say locally non-decreasing.

We denote by $\hat{d}X$ the set of weakly directed paths in X .

Remark 2.7. Note that the inverse image $c^{-1}(U)$ need not be connected, so that the pull-back $f \circ c$ may be locally non-decreasing without being globally non-decreasing.

Example 2.8. Of course directed paths are also weakly directed. Here we sketch an example of a weakly directed path which is not directed. Consider the plane \mathbb{R}^2 , equipped with the set of piecewise horizontal or vertical paths. Its directed functions are locally constant functions. As a consequence, all its paths are weakly directed.

We are now ready for the introduction of our saturation condition.

Definition 2.9. We say that a d -space X is saturated if each weakly directed path in X is directed, in other words if $\hat{d}X = dX$.

Examples 2.10.

- On the directed interval \mathbb{I} , the sheaf of directed functions is the sheaf of locally non-decreasing functions and \mathbb{I} is saturated.
- Since its sheaf of directed functions is the sheaf of locally non-decreasing functions, the directed circle is saturated. For this example, the consideration of the sheaf instead of only global directed functions is obviously crucial.
- The Examples 2.1 are nonsaturated. We will see below what is their saturation.

3. ADJUNCTIONS

We now have the full subcategory $SDTop$ consisting of saturated d -spaces, which is equipped with the forgetful functor $U: SDTop \rightarrow Top$. This functor has a right adjoint which sends a space X to the d -space obtained by equipping X with the full set of paths in X . We will see below that U also has a left adjoint, obtained as a composite of the left adjoint to $U: DTop \rightarrow Top$ and the left adjoint L to $SDTop \rightarrow DTop$ which we build now.

Definition 3.1. Given a d -space $X := (X, dX)$, we build its saturation $\hat{X} := (X, \hat{d}X)$ (recall that $\hat{d}X$ is the set of weakly directed paths in X).

Examples 3.2.

- On Examples 2.1, for items 1 and 2, weakly directed paths are horizontal paths.
- On Examples 2.1, for items 3 and 4, weakly directed paths are (locally) nondecreasing horizontal paths.
- On Examples 2.1, for items 5 to 9, all paths are weakly directed.
- On Examples 2.1, for items 10 and 11, weakly directed paths are all (locally) nondecreasing paths.

In the previous definition, the verification that \hat{X} is indeed a saturated d -space is straightforward. It is also easy to check that this construction is functorial, that is to say that if the continuous map $c: X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism of d -spaces, then it is a morphism from \hat{X} to \hat{Y} as well. This yields our left adjoint $L: DTop \rightarrow SDTop$ for the inclusion $J: SDTop \rightarrow DTop$. Indeed $L \circ J$ is the identity, and we take the identity as counit of our adjunction. While for the unit η evaluated at X , we take the identity map: $id_X: X \rightarrow \hat{X}$. The equations for these data to yield an adjunction (see [6, Chapter IV, Thm 2 (v)]) are easily verified. Since J is an inclusion, this adjunction is a so-called *reflection* (a *full* one since $SDTop$ is by definition full in Top).

Remark 3.3. We could build a more symmetric picture as follows. There is a category $STop$ consisting of spaces equipped with a “structural” subsheaf of their sheaf \hat{I}_X of functions to I . Morphisms are those continuous maps $f: X \rightarrow Y$ which, by composition, send the structural subsheaf on Y into the structural subsheaf of X . (In sheaf-theoretical terms, maps f such that $D_Y \hookrightarrow \hat{I}_Y \rightarrow f_*(\hat{I}_X)$ factors through $f_*(D_X) \hookrightarrow f_*(\hat{I}_X)$, where D_X and D_Y are the structural sheaves of X and Y , respectively.) Our construction of the sheaf of directed functions can be upgraded into a functor $D: DTop \rightarrow STop$. Dually, our construction of the saturation can be upgraded into a functor $S: STop \rightarrow DTop$ which is right adjoint to D . This adjunction factors through $SDTop$, which is thus not only a reflective subcategory

of $DTop$ but also a coreflective subcategory of $STop$. We choose not to develop this material here and select only the next two statements.

Proposition 3.4. *Let X be a topological space, and \mathcal{D} a subsheaf of \hat{I}_X . Then the set $d_{\mathcal{D}}X$ of paths in X along which local sections of \mathcal{D} are locally non-decreasing turns X into a saturated d -space.*

Proof. Indeed, it is easily checked that $(X, d_{\mathcal{D}}X)$ is a d -space, and that \mathcal{D} is contained in the sheaf of directed functions on this d -space. Hence weakly directed paths in $(X, d_{\mathcal{D}}X)$ are automatically in $d_{\mathcal{D}}X$. \square

Remark 3.5. *The previous statement allows to check easily that a d -space is saturated after having guessed (instead of proved) what are its directed functions.*

Proposition 3.6. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous map between saturated d -spaces. If f transforms, by composition, (local) directed functions on Y into (local) directed functions on X , then f is a morphism of d -spaces.*

Proof. Indeed, consider a directed path $c: I \rightarrow X$. we prove that $f \circ c$ is weakly directed (hence directed). for this we take a (local) directed function $p: Y' \rightarrow I$. We know that $p \circ f$ is a (local) directed function on X , hence $p \circ f \circ c$ is directed. \square

Remark 3.7. *In the previous statement, the assumption that X is saturated is useless, but we prefer to see this as a characterisation of morphisms in $SDTop$.*

4. COMPLETENESS AND COCOMPLETENESS

In this section, we prove that $SDTop$ is complete and cocomplete. We furthermore show that limits may be computed as in $DTop$.

First, we have easily:

Proposition 4.1. *$SDTop$ is cocomplete.*

Proof. $DTop$ is cocomplete [4], so given any diagram $D: J \rightarrow SDTop$, we may compute its colimit d in $DTop$. The left adjoint L then preserves colimits, of course, but it also restores the original diagram by idempotency, so that $L(d)$ is a colimit of D in $SDTop$. \square

Example 4.2. *Here we sketch an example showing that a colimit of saturated d -spaces need not be saturated. This involves four different directed planes. The first one P_0 has only constant directed paths. The next two ones P' and P'' have only horizontal (resp. vertical) directed paths. The fourth one is the coproduct P_1 of P' and P'' along P_0 . Its directed paths are piecewise horizontal or vertical. As we have seen above, all its paths are weakly directed, hence it is not saturated.*

Example 4.3. *The product $\mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{I}$ in $DTop$, which has as underlying space the product $I \times I$ and as directed paths all continuous maps $p: I \rightarrow I \times I$ with non-decreasing projections, is saturated. Furthermore, for any open $U \subseteq I \times I$, a map $c: U \rightarrow I$ is directed iff it is locally non-decreasing, i.e., for any $x \in U$, there is a neighbourhood V of x on which c is non-decreasing. This is of course equivalent to being locally separately non-decreasing, i.e., locally non-decreasing in each variable.*

Next we also have:

Proposition 4.4. *$SDTop$ is complete as a subcategory of $DTop$.*

Proof. First, recall that $DTop$ is complete [4]. Then, consider any diagram $D: J \rightarrow SDTop$, and its limiting cone $u_j: d \rightarrow D_j$ in $DTop$. Let $d' = \text{sat}(d)$. By universal property of η , this yields a cone $u'_j: d' \rightarrow D_j$ in $SDTop$. By universal property of d , we also have a compatible morphism from d' to d , which has to be the identity. \square

5. TOWARDS DIRECTED HOMOTOPY

As explained by Grandis [4], the basic requirement for building directed homotopy is the existence of convenient cylinder and cocylinder constructions. In the present section, we check that our category $SDTop$ is stable under the cylinder and cocylinder constructions in $dTop$. In Grandis's terminology, this reads as follows:

Theorem 5.1. *$SDTop$ is a cartesian dIP1- category.*

Proof. Since $SDTop$ is a full cartesian subcategory of $dTop$ which is a cartesian dIP1- category (see [4, Section 1.5.1]), we just have to check that it is stable under the cylinder, the cocylinder and the reversor constructions.

It is clear for the cylinder, since it is the product with the directed interval, which is an object of $SDTop$.

For the cocylinder construction, we must check that for X in $SDTop$, its path-object $X^{\mathbb{I}}$ is again in $SDTop$. Thus we have to prove that weakly directed paths in $X^{\mathbb{I}}$ are directed.

On the way, we have “separately directed” paths. First, recall from Grandis [4, Section 1.5.1] that for any d-space X and $t \in I$, evaluation at t yields a directed morphism $ev_t: X^{\mathbb{I}} \rightarrow X$. Say that a path $p: \mathbb{I} \rightarrow X^{\mathbb{I}}$ is *separately directed* iff for all $t \in I$, $ev_t \circ p$ is directed in X .

We first prove that any weakly directed path $p: I \rightarrow X^{\mathbb{I}}$ is separately directed. Thus we have a point $t \in I$ and we must prove that $p_t := ev_t \circ p$ is directed in X . Since X is saturated, it is enough to show that it is weakly directed. For this, we consider a directed function $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{I}$ on an open set $U \subseteq X$, and we must prove that, where defined, $f \circ p_t$ is locally non-decreasing. In pictures, we must prove that the top row of

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 U'' & \xrightarrow{i} & U' & \xrightarrow{j} & U & \xrightarrow{f} & I \\
 \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow & & \\
 I & \xrightarrow{p} & X^{\mathbb{I}} & \xrightarrow{ev_t} & X & & \\
 & \searrow p_t & & & & &
 \end{array}$$

is locally non-decreasing. Since p is weakly directed in $X^{\mathbb{I}}$, it is enough to show that $f \circ j$ is directed, which holds by Proposition 2.4.

Now we prove that any separately directed path is directed. Consider any separately directed $p: \mathbb{I} \rightarrow X^{\mathbb{I}}$. It is directed in Grandis's sense iff its uncurrying $p': \mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{I} \rightarrow X$ is. For this, by Example 4.3 ($\mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{I}$ is saturated) and Proposition 3.6, it is enough to show that for any directed map f on X , the composite $f \circ p'$, where defined, is directed on $\mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{I}$. By Example 4.3 again, this is equivalent to both $f \circ p' \circ \langle id, t \rangle$ and $f \circ p' \circ \langle t, id \rangle$ being locally non-decreasing, for any $t \in I$. For the first map, observe that $p' \circ \langle id, t \rangle = ev_t \circ p$ is directed in X by hypothesis. Hence, because X is saturated, its composition with f , where defined, is locally non-decreasing. For the second map, we have $p' \circ \langle t, id \rangle = p(t)$, which is directed in X by construction of $X^{\mathbb{I}}$, hence, again its composition with f , where defined, is locally non-decreasing.

Finally we check that $SDTop$ is stable under reversion. For this we take a saturated d-space X and prove that RX is saturated. We first check that directed functions on RX are exactly obtained by reversion from directed functions on X . Then we take a weakly directed path c in RX and check easily that its reversion is weakly directed on X hence directed, which means that c is directed in RX . \square

6. A UNIVERSAL PROPERTY OF SATURATION

In this final section, we discuss other possible saturation processes, showing in which sense our choice is the best one.

As a first naive attempt, we could have defined weakly directed paths by testing only against global directed functions. In this case, the directed interval would have remained saturated; but the saturation of the directed circle would have produced the reversible circle, which is highly undesired. This explains why we have considered local directed functions.

As a second, much more reasonable attempt, we can define *almost directed* paths to be limits (in the compact-open topology) of directed paths. It is easily checked that almost directed paths are weakly directed. But we observe that almost directed paths are not in general stable by concatenation. To see this, just equip the real line L with the set dL of paths which are constant or avoid 0: almost directed paths are those which stay in the nonnegative, or in the nonpositive half-line.

Of course we could nevertheless define the small saturation of a d -space X to be obtained by equipping X with the smallest set adX of paths in X containing almost directed paths and stable by reparameterisation and concatenation. This is in general strictly smaller than the set of weakly directed paths. To show this we sketch an ad hoc example.

Example 6.1. *Our example is a subspace H (for harp) of \mathbb{R}^3 . It consists of a skew curve C , together with some of its chords $L_{a,b}$ (here, by the chord, we mean the closed segment). For the curve C , we take the rational cubic curve:*

$$C := \{(t, t^2, t^3) | t \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

The interesting property of this curve is that its chords meet C only at two points, and two of these chords cannot meet outside C . Indeed, otherwise, the plane containing two such chords would meet our cubic curve in four points. We pose $C_t := (t, t^2, t^3)$ and write $L_{a,b}$ for the chord through C_a and C_b .

We take for H the union of C with the chords $L_{a,b}$ for $a < b$, a rational and b irrational (the point here is that these two subsets are dense and disjoint). We take for dH the set of paths which are either constant or directed paths in one of the chords $L_{a,b}$ equipped with the usual order with $C_a < C_b$. These are clearly stable by reparameterisation and there is clearly no possibility for concatenation except within a chord. Thus this yields a d -space.

Concerning this d -space, we have two claims. We first claim that this set of paths is closed. Indeed, a (simple) limit of paths each contained in a line is contained in a line too and if the limiting path is not constant, the line for the limit has to be the limit of the lines. Secondly we claim that this d -space is not saturated. Indeed, local directed functions are non-decreasing along C (equipped with the obvious order, where $C_a < C_b$ means $a < b$). To see this, consider a local function $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{I}$ where U is an open neighbourhood of C_a . We may choose a neighborhood V of C_a on C such that U contains any chord joining two points in V . Since f is continuous (in particular along C) and non-decreasing along these chords (whose endpoints are dense in V), it has to be non-decreasing along V . Thus directed paths on C (equipped with the above order) are weakly directed in H but not directed.

Now we wish to show in which sense our saturation process is maximal among reasonable saturation processes, in the following sense.

Definition 6.2. *A d -saturation process is any functor $S: DTop \rightarrow DTop$ which commutes with the forgetful functor $DTop \rightarrow Top$, equipped with a natural transformation from the identity $\eta^S: id \rightarrow S$, such that*

- η^S is mapped to the identity by the forgetful functor to Top ;
- its component $\eta_{\mathbb{I}}^S: \mathbb{I} \rightarrow S\mathbb{I}$ at \mathbb{I} is the identity;
- S satisfies the following “locality” condition: for any d -space X and subspace $Y \subseteq X$, directed paths in SX with image contained in Y are also directed in SY .

Remark 6.3. Let us comment on the previous condition. First note that directed paths in SY are automatically directed in SX thanks to functoriality. Next let us explain why our condition concerns locality: if X is covered by open subspaces Y_i , then SX is determined by the SY_i ’s. Indeed, by concatenation (and compactness of I), a path in SX is directed if and only if each of its restrictions contained in a Y_i is directed in this SY_i . (The locality condition is here used in the “only if” direction.)

Example 6.4. Our functor $L: X \mapsto (X, \hat{d}X)$ is obviously a d -saturation process, with η^L the unit of $L \dashv J$.

Now we have an order on d -saturation processes, which says $S \leq T$ whenever, for each $X \in DTop$, the set-theoretic identity of X is directed from SX to TX . Observe in particular that the induced poset contains the (opposite of the) poset of fully reflective subcategories of $DTop$.

Theorem 6.5. Our functor L is maximal among d -saturation processes.

Proof. Let us consider a d -saturation process S . What we have to prove is that, given a d -space X , any directed path c in SX is weakly directed in X . For this, we take a directed function $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{I}$ on X and prove that for any closed directed subpath c' of c with image contained in U , $f \circ c'$ is non-decreasing. By functoriality of S , f is also a morphism from SU to $\mathbb{I} = S\mathbb{I}$, and by locality, c' is also directed in SU , so that $f \circ c'$ is an endomorphism of \mathbb{I} , hence non-decreasing. \square

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